## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT PROTECTION HAS ACCOM-PLISHED.

From the Chica in Republican . Listening to the everlasting grumblings of the free-trade theorists, one would be led to believe that the policy of protection had never yet accomplished anything either temporarily or permanently for the good of the country. nor ever could. Nevertneless, whenever we revert to the history of legislation, from the foundation of the Union until now, we find abundant proofs of the vastadvantages which the United States have derived from high tariff enactments. For instance, if any one will be at the trouble to examine the official report of James Guthrie, President Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, as made for the fiscal year 1814-45, the following very significant statement will be found: -

"Let it be considered that we manufacture all our furniture, all our carriages wagors, steam-engines machinery for our factories and machine-shops most of our leather and shoes, boots, hats, door most of our leather and shoes, boots, hats, door butts and boits of all descriptions, bells, balances, buckles, brads, wood-saws, horse-cards, castors, curtain pins, curtain bands, metal cocks, jack-screws, curry-combs, coal-hods, candlesticks, gas attings and burners, conse-mills, caldrons, heavy dge-tools, hay and manure forks, gimtets, hat and coat wardrobe-hooks, harrows of all kinds, hoes, out wardrobe-hooks, harrows of all kinds, hoes, ollow-ware, planes, ploughs, sad-irons, taliors 'frons, door-knobs, farniture-knobs, brass kettles, locks of all kinds, fron latches, lines, lanterns, lamps, levels, lead, cut nails, clout nails, pins, pumps, punches, pokers, sand-paper, rolers, fron and copper rivets, ropes, rakes, oil stones, wrought-iron spikes, woodsaws, door-springs, window-springs, steelyards, scales of all descriptions, spoons of all descriptions, thermometers, tacks, vises of all descriptions, axes, wrenches of all descriptions, fron, brass and copper wrenches of all descriptions, iron, brass and copper wire, with a long list of other articles, to the exclusion of the like articles from other countries

This is the more valuable as being Democratic, free trade, admissions and testimony. What a profuse variety of the necessaries of life does the foregoing paragraph represent as produced by home industry for home use, with a geodish margin for exportation to for-eign countries! What a vast number of laborers, artisans, and other employes must earn a livelihood by the fabrication of such a numerous list of articles, entering into daily consumption in all parts of our widely-extended country! What a contrast does such a diversity of productive forces and internal resources offer to the pinched wants and galling insufficiency of the days which tried men's souls-the days of the Revolutionary era, when our patriotic forefathers marched barefoot through snows, leaving benind bloody tracks! What an advantage it must be to be thus independent of foreign nations: to be thus able to retain within our own borders the vast sums that otherwise would go abroad to purchase and pay for indispensable articles of constant use; to thus utilize our own immense stores of coal, iron, copper, and other metals and minerals! What a blessing it must be to the farmer to have raised up, almost at his doors, at least within the boundaries of his own country, such a prodigious number of customers—persons who produce nothing he grows, and who. while consuming his crops at prices which leave a handsome margin for profit, in general, help supply him with needed commodities, implements, and utensils at a cost which, as the years move on, gradually progresses more and more nearly to the cost of the raw mate-

Here the free trader frowns and says "No," dogmatically and emphatically. To his eyes there is no real, healthful, genuine prosperity | comes necessary, therefore, at a juncture like in a system which creates and fosters such | the present, to sift the European telegrams results. The free trader would repeal the laws which have made such surroundings practicable, and let in upon us a flood of foreign products to be purchased for a season at lower prices than now; and then, when the fires of our furnaces have been extinguished: our forges enforced into silence; our machineshops rendered unprofitable; our mines left to darkness, solitude, and ruin, and the laborers who therein found employment and the means of subsistence dispersed in all directions, to till the soil or crowd the avenues of other occupations; and we left, as a people, helpless before the grinding exactions of transatlantic monopolists, who will not buy five per cent. of our annual grain crop, and not any of our turnips, potatoes, beans, and other bulky products of the soil formerly so profitable-thus, we say, the freetrader will be ready to inaugurate a hurricane of hand-clappings over the Paradise of his utopian imagination, thus reduced to practice. Who wants to see such a day besides the emissaries of English capitalists, full of mercenary instincts?

CELESTIAL THERAPEUTICS. From the N. Y. Tribune. The incoming of John Chinaman furnishes a great many queer, odd, and startling paragraphs for the enlivening of the public jour-nals. We have had full descriptions of his dress and diet, of his tail and his temples, of his peculiar manners and outre-mer customs: but the establishment of a veritable Chinese doctor of medicine in this city renders peculiarly interesting the item which provokes us at present to write. The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury sitting at Washington, surrounded by huge mountains of greenbacks and other papyrus currency, is surprised by the receipt of a box from San Francisco, upon opening which he discovers to his horror dried snakes and centipedes, and flies and bugs, which, having been entered as drugs and medicines at the San Francisco Custom House, have so puzzled the Collector of that port that he has sent on these specimens of an entomological pharmacopceia to Mr. Boutwell, and has asked for instructions as to the legality of admitting such frightful poisons into the country at all. One might imagine, from this fastidious reluc-One tance, that the learned leeches of this enlightened land never gave nasty doses and never "exhibited" anything in the least degree poisonous. It is highly disgusting, of course, for a Central Flowery doctor to use dried flies; but we appeal to all who have been tormented by a cantharides blister to say whether dried flies are such a medical novelty after all. Tincture of centipedes isn't any worse, we should suppose, than even a homocopathic dose of rattlesnake poison. Bugs look bad in print; but how many infants have taken cochineal for that distressing juvenile affliction, the whooping cough? And as for nastiness, if there be anything furnished by the Chinese pharmacologists nastier than castor oil, epsom salts, tincture of rhubarb, and four hundred and forty-four other tinctures which we could name, many of which, for our sins, when in no condition for self-defense, we have been compelled to swallow, then all we can say is that, if prostrated by anything likely to render us incoherent or speechless, we shall leave pinned upon our pillow a written direction "not to call in a Chinese doctor, under any cir-

cumstances. Unquestionably it is very absurd for John | disagreements, to repel any pretensions on

Chinaman to fancy that he can be cared of an illness by taking bugs, and snakes, and centipedes; but how long is it since respectable and highly civilized doctors of our own had full faith (or pretended to have) in similar absurdities? Read, for instance, the account in Macaulay's history of the treatment to which, in his last hours, poor Charles the Second was subjected—his fixed teeth forced open that a salt extracted from dead men's bones might be administered to him. Real any old book of medical practice, and see what monstrous messes our ailing grand-parents were compelled to swallow. Indeed. we have ourselves seen a prescription for a bolus written by a highly respectable physician still living (unless he has been taking his own medicine) which contained a dozen ingredients, two-thirds of which must have been pernicious or inert. Read the fun with which Dr. Holmes, only the other day. enlivened the annual dinner of the Mass. Med. Soc.—the treatment by which Rip Van Winkle, M. D., didn't cure the Squire:— "The Doctor sent for-double quick he came; Ant. Tart. gran. duo, and repeat the same If no, et cetera. Third day—nothing new; Percussed his thorax—set him cussing too— Lung fever threatening—something of the sort— Out\_with the lancet—let him bleed—a quart—

Ten leeches next-then blisters to his side -

Ten grains of calomel-just then he died,"

Does the reader suppose that Dr. Lien Chi Fum can do anything more miserably absurd than that? We do not know how it may be in China, but we do know that empiricism in our own enlightened land has been carried so far that even the professional associates of those whom it would be high heresy to call quacks have protested, in prose and verse, against any more blind and blundering experi ments. Look at the innumerable bottles, jars, gallipots, and drawers of a druggist's shop and then remember that one of the most venerable physicians of Boston declares as the result of his observation and experience that there are no more than two articles of the materia medica of the precise operation of which we know anything with the least certainty. Yet, until the infinitesimal doses of the homocopathists came to amuse us, our physicians (with some praiseworthy exceptions) went on with their dosing and drugging and drenching-with their emetics and purgatives and venesections and blisterings and salivations—the patients dying or getting better according to their luck and the strength of their constitutions. Look at the way, for example, in which typhus was treated thirty years ago. Fresh air was excluded from the sick chamber: the poor patient was denied cold water, the very thing which he needed most; the main reliance was upon persistent doses of mercury, when, in point of fact, the sick man wanted nothing but fresh air, plenty of water, and the most careful nursing at the crisis. Of course, this heroic and horrible treatment has become pretty nearly obsolete, but it is not so long since that we can afford to laugh or sneer at Dr. Chinaman's medical notions. And while the people of this country continue to swallow every year thousands of bushels of patent pills and hogsheads without number of cheap tinctures called "bitters," to the ruin of their own insides and the exceeding emolument of unmitigated quacks, we respectfully suggest that it does not become us to oppose any obstacle to the importation of the medical snakes, flies, bugs, and centipedes of the

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE? From the N. Y. Times.

Chinese dispensatory.

There is nothing more productive of canards than a great international quarrel. It bevery carefully, and reject that very recognizable class which is the mere expression of current and idle rumor. It is obvious, for example, that very grave significance might have been given to the announcement of an Austro-French alliance, while it is equally obvious that its truth is quite irreconcilable with the later intimation of a strict Austrian neutrality on the question at issue between France on the one side and Spain and Prussia on the other. The most noticeable feature in the comments by the French press on the situation is the strong suggestion of the characteristic vein of "Bombastes." The Liberte, under the management of Girardin, was never very

moderate in its tone toward Prussia, but under the new proprietorship it appears determined to outdo its contemporaries in the loudness of its threats and the marvellous extravagance of its demands. A "guarantee not to interfere in the affairs of other nations" would probably be a very desirable thing to extort from all the great powers of Europe; but it is difficult to see why Prussia alone should be asked to furnish it, and still more difficult to understand the logical connection between a seizure of the Rhenish frontiers at any cost, and a remonstrance against the accession of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. Talk like that indulged in by the Liberte can only be taken as significant either of a very unhealthy state of public sentiment, which seizes the opportunity to fan into a flame the smouldering ashes of national animosity, or of a smarting sense of political humiliation which burns to have an occasion for revenge. The attitude maintained by Prussia, whether warranted by the circumstances or not, shows no evidence of that swagger and bluster which have been so freely exhibited in France. The position taken by the Cabinet of Berlin is at once intelligible and consistent. The fact of Prince Leopold being a member of what is merely a junior section of the junior branch of a house from which the Prussian royal family have sprung, is made the occasion for disclaiming any direct responsibility for his candidature. The onus of his election is left with the representatives of the Spanish people, and the significant addition is made that should the Cortes elect a Hohenzollern, Prus-

sia will support him. There is no disguising the fact that if this declaration has been correctly reported to us, and if the present temper of the French government and people continue, it means war. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish leaders did not anticipate the opposition of France to their newly-selected candidate, and it is probable that in resolutely pushing forward his claims, they are acting in pursuance of a prearranged programme. In either case, the responsibility of war, should war arise, has been left with France. It may be assumed that Prussia will persist in refusing to acknowledge that her position on the question constitutes, in any sense, a casus belli. It is, at the same time, certain that any movement which France may make towards the German frontier in pursuance of a self-elected policy of retaliation would find the Confederation in arms. The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Prussia must be received with caution, as it is the obvious policy of the latter power to keep clear of any obvious initiative in setting up a German prince in the peninsula. The North German States will be found united, irrespective of all minor the part of France to dictate their national policy. Count Bismarck is too wily a diplomatist, and has too thorough a knowledge of his countrymen, to permit Prussia to occupy a position in which she would appear to challenge opposition, and needlessly to excite alarm. It is altogether premature to speculate upon the proportions which an European struggle might assume if entered upon at the present moment. The contingencies are too numerous by which the aspect of the question may be materially changed, to admit of any such prognostications. The statesmen who control the springs of the quarrel may themselves be still uncertain as to the course of that public opinion and international sentiment which play so important a part in modern European politics, and it is certain that even without some such decided indication of national sentiment among the nations most immediately concerned, there will be abundant opportunities found to avert hos-

A BARON FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Wilmington (Del ) Commercial The Democratic candidate for Governor will, of course, be formally nominated by the State Convention of that party, but he has long since been agreed upon. The choice has been made by the Saulsbury brothers. Eli, Gove, and Willard, and has fallen upon their brother-in-law, Mr. James Ponder, a wealthy gentleman of Sussex county. This near relationship to the Saulsbury family is presumed to be Mr. Ponder's primary and conclusive qualification, and considering the fact that he was selected for the place many years ago by his brothers-in-law, it is fair to presume that he will serve their political purpose quite as fully as they could serve themselves, though, as the people of Delaware can testify, they are all adepts at that.

Concerning Mr. Ponder we have, as yet no great amount of information, except that among the working people, and especially the tax-payers of his own county, he is variously known as "Lord Ponder," and the "Baron of Broadkin," his tastes being of the feudal sort, and his progress in the monopoly of real estate resembling that of the English landowners. We should infer from this that, if he is not one of the pure aristocracy, he is at least the choice of that particularly exclusive circle, his own relatives, and will be, most decidedly, the real candidate of a very refined and narrow class.

The party machinery to formally state to the Democracy that Mr. Ponder is their unanimous choice for Governor has not yet been set publicly in operation at Dover, but will be very soon. The Three Brothers will promptly be heard from, and the luxurious Baron will appear on the scene of action, in a few weeks, to state his aristocratic claims to the succession of his brother-in-law in the government of the people of Delaware. As he is the first of his name in the Saulsbury dynasty, he aspires to rule, of course, as James the First, and this would be a gratifying ascent from the titles he now enjoys. As he cannot be elected, however, by the same anthority that nominates him, we fear his lordship will not be acceptable to the people, and that he may still have to be content with the honors of his present baronial position, and make up his mind to dispense patronage over it, rather than from the seat new filled by his fraternal director, the Governor of Delaware, Gove the First-and last. So

FIGHTING RESOURCES OF THE EURO-PEAN POWERS. From the N. Y. Herald.

"To cook a hare catch one" is an ancient and trite but very practical recommendation. To get up a war is easy enough, but to carry on a war is another thing. Neither individuals nor communities will long go about through the world "blue moulded," like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, "for want of a batin' without being accommodated first or last Such seems to be precisely the state of mind that Prussia has reached with her enormous military establishment, and such, too, the humor of France laying down the law to all Europe. But how are they and their allies, on either side, prepared for the issue? Ay, there's the rub.

France, the military Colossus of the West, has, according to the latest and most accurate advices, under the new laws recently carried into effect, 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, 647,271 of a field army, or 1,350,000 men in all for her entire ordinary war strength. Of these 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the dram on the outbreak of hostilities. Austria, which, correctly or incerrectly, is regarded as the inevitable ally of France, has 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength, or 300,000 fully prepared to move. Could the South German Confederation, or group of States, be secured on the same side, they have 66,540 men on the peace or 184,406 on the war footing, with 107,000 of these prepared for instant service. Such a coalition would give France the control of 777,000 fighting men at once, with a reserve of 1,596,106 trained soldiers.

On the other hand, Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier. North Germany, going with Prussia, has 315,526 on the peace, 55f,993 on the field, or 944,321 on the war footing, of which 546,000 are instantly available. This would place at Prussian disposal 846,000 men for the first movement and 1,364,321 in reserve. Thus she would have, instantly, 69,000 men more and, hereafter, 231,785 less than the French alliance. Should she be be able to manage Southern Germany for her cause she would have 1,053,000 men, or 176,000 more than France, to move at once, or quite enough to cope with her and Austria together, for the time being, with all the advantages of a common language and position. This would leave Prussia still a reserve of 1,441,787 men, or only 154,379 less than that of France and Austria coalesced, a difference swamped to the extent of nearly 90,000 men by her superiority of immediate

The inquiry now arises as to what would be the course of the adjacent powers. France has seriously angered Italy, and the latter is reported to have formed a defensive if not an offensive alliance with Prussia. In such case, the latter being attacked by France, the Italians, out of a force of 376,721 on a war footing, with 197,000 of a reserve, or 573,721 in all, could spare possibly 200,000 men to operate on the French frontier or hold a hostile corps in check. The direct and open participation of Russia is hardly to be expected unless circumstances should force her into the melee. In that case she could dispose of about 250,000 men from about 700,000 composing her army in Europe, including the Cossacks. She could take no other course by family alliance, position, and the recollection of Crimean wounds than to aid Prussia. Sweden and Denmark would, if they dared to move at all, have to go in the same direction, with about 50,000 men. Thus Italy, the Czar, and Scandinavia would bring King William 500,000 men-a force that, with South German aid, would place him 420,000 ahead of France.

allowing England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland to remain neutral—a proviso difficult to admit in such a universal conflict. As for Spain, it is clear that, should she accept the Hoher oldern prince, she would east all the little atrength she has for Prussia. Should she reject Leopold, the war issue would ceaso, and these speculations become needless.

The naval forces of the respective powers we do not here introduce, for the reason that the result would be chiefly decided by land and quickly, as the geographical position of the belligerents indicates. We pererve that branch of the subject for another day, but may, in the meanwhile, remark that the French mavy is quite equal to all the rest of Europe (excepting England) combined, in a lighting point of view.

The general deduction from this aperou of facts is plainly that should all Germany go with Prussia, and the other powers stand aloof, France, even if nided by Austria, would have to make up by discipline, enthusiasm. and gallantry for a heavy discrepancy of numbers. Should she, however, rival in these days the wild energy of the revolutionary Directory, which buried fourteen armies against the invading strangers and hunted them back to their own capitals, she might still reap fresh triumphs. Her terrible Chassepots and r iled revolving steel cannon are quite equal if not superior to anything that Prussia has, and she possesses shallow iron clad gunboats for river service that might scour the navigable Rhine and its tributaries. Again, on the other hand, should Russia, Italy and Scandinavia, too, be forced against her, then, indeed, the odds would be alarming.

Such, then, are the military aspects of the case, so far as mere numerical array is concerned, without considering the revolutionary ffervescence now rife all over Western Europe, the great trades union movement the general drought in France and Spain, and the peculiar condition of finance. Each of these elements must be carefully and separately we ghed, but in the meanwhile the spectacle at this moment presented to the world is another convincing proof of the folly, wickedness, and continual danger of maintaining enormous standing armies in the very centre of Christendom.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Eark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, Catifornia, in 1855, or their next of kin, will and it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 155 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate atten-tion to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating

Henry Adler. Samuel B. Pingrey. Martin Hart, William Douglas, William Chamberl Daniel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox Henry Lovell. ohn Dockendorn, David Lozen, William Ferry, Charles Nodine,

Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, B. Dresser. William Rafferty, J. H. Painter, M. Barnes. R. J. Black, R. Blair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden. William Serioner, William Callahan John H. Anxes, A. H. Whitner.

James J. Nichols.

Charles Brown,

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,—A DIVI-DEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMY, free of State Law on and story but the FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COM I, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.

Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

PENNSYLVANIA, RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can he had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third atreet.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

increase the same to ten million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870. NOTICE. In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Hailroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Go. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a divi dend of \$1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S BRADFORD. Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870. 6 22 m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Go.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of live hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1876. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednes-Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD. Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million donlars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Golton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 211 WALNUT Street. SPECIAL NOTICES.

application will be nade at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7.2 s8m

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, No. 2223 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 6, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THRES PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable on and after the 14th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. E. MITCHELL CORNELL.

Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PRISSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1180 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer. OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD

COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila-Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been deciated upon the Capital Stock of this company, pay-able in Cash on and after July 15th, JOHN WELCH,

Treasurer. THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PRILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax. JOHN H. WATT,

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifyies extant. Warranted free from injurious ingradients. It Preserves and Whiteen the Teath! Invigorates and Soches the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanaes and Purifies Artificial Testa!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and deutists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphis. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one bundred thousand dellars, with the right to increase the same to one million dellars.

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologue Water, and should never be confounded with it the perfume of the Cologue disappearing in a few moments after Water, and should never be confound to the moments after the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after the spelication, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for 3 15

plication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF II NK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand doilars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 som

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES. No. -608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

## FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OPEICE, PHILADELPH A, June 29, 1870. This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 20, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHING-TON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please

JAS C. WILSON, AGENT. No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE. No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors abov Chesnut st., Philads.

. MEDICAL.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at moon from the first wharf above Market street.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK SAILING EVERY TURSDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 109 pounds, G cents per toot, or 1-2 cent per gullen, ship option.
INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 ibs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter sassons.

For further particulars apply to JOHN R. OHE. PIER 19. NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.
The VAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mebile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brasos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannan on Satur
day, July 9, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur day, July 9.

Th ROUGH BILLS CF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamors, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will said for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th. day, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Comnany, the Wilming ton and Weldon and North Carolina
Bailroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills
of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day
of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agant

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM.
SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER. Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8

M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tens, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
L. W. Everman, Friday, July 3.

J. W. Everman, Friday, July S.
Pronetheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 22.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C.
the interior of Georgia, and all points South and
Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent. effected at the office

in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

Or WILLIAM, P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles-

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS
pointed to sail as follows:

Oity of Baltimore, via Halifax, Thesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
Oity of Brussels, Saturday, July 18, 8 A. M.
City of Washin grun, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Washin grun, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday
from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

Payable in Coursency.

FIRST CABIN.

\$100 | STEERRAGE.

To London.

105 | To London.

40 To Paris.

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PAYABLE IN GOLD.

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen.

stc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for thour friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

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AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
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INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR.
KET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Vir. inia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
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Goods forwarded by all the lines going cut of New York
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SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
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Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steem propellers of this company will commence cading on the sit of March.
Through in twenty four hours.
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